



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Quebec, I was shown by the Curator, Mr. C. E. Dionne, the skin of an Albatross which, upon examination, proved to be of this species. Mr. Dionne assured me that he obtained the skin in September, 1885, from a fisherman who said he had captured the bird a few days previously in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The skin had been preserved in salt, and when it reached the Museum was soft and quite fresh. This is the first record of the occurrence of this species in the Atlantic, its usual habitat being the Indian and South Pacific Oceans.—MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN, *St. John, N. B.*

**Cory's Shearwater at Newport, R. I.**—In the Auk for January, 1887, an account was given by Prof. Baird of the occurrence of great numbers of Jaegers and Cory's Shearwaters, found feeding upon the young herring, which, towards the end of September, 1886, abounded from Point Judith to Vineyard Sound. On the 30th of the same month, I received from J. Glynn, Jr., of Newport, a Shearwater which appeared to me to be *Puffinus borealis*, and Mr. Cory has since kindly confirmed the identification. This furnishes some evidence to show that the flight of these birds extended as far west as the mouth of Narragansett Bay.—WILLIAM C. RIVES, JR., M. D., *Newport, R. I.*

**The Black Duck in Chihuahua.**—In April, 1879, I was with Col. A. K. Morrow, then Major in the 9th Cavalry, and a small detachment of cavalry and Indian scouts scouting in northwestern Chihuahua, Mexico. While in camp at the Laguna Palomas, an alkali lake fed by warm springs, just inside the Mexican line, I observed, among numerous other ducks of different varieties, a flock of six or eight birds that I thought were Black Ducks. After trying in vain to get a shot with my shotgun, Colonel Morrow succeeded in killing one with a cavalry carbine. As I suspected, it turned out to be a true Black Duck; a variety I had been familiar with since my boyhood on Long Island Sound. The Laguna Palomas is in about longitude  $107^{\circ} 30'$  W. and about three miles south of the line between New and Old Mexico.—R. T. EMMET, *Ft. Niobrara, Nebraska.*

[The species here referred to is probably *Anas fulvigula*, which, so far as now known, is the form of Dusky Duck occurring in Texas and adjoining parts of Mexico.—ED.]

**Rallus longirostris crepitans breeding on the Coast of Louisiana.**—Mr. Ridgway, in his 'Manual of North American Birds,' gives the habitat of this species as the "salt water marshes of Atlantic coast, north regularly to Long Island, casually to Massachusetts."

It gives me pleasure to be able to extend its range to the Gulf coast. While at Grand Isle, which borders the Gulf of Mexico at the entrance of Barataria Bay, Louisiana, in June, 1886, I secured an old bird and two young, which, when compared with specimens of *R. l. saturatus* in the National Museum, proved not to be that variety, but the true Eastern bird, variety *crepitans*.—A. K. FISHER, M. D., *Washington, D. C.*